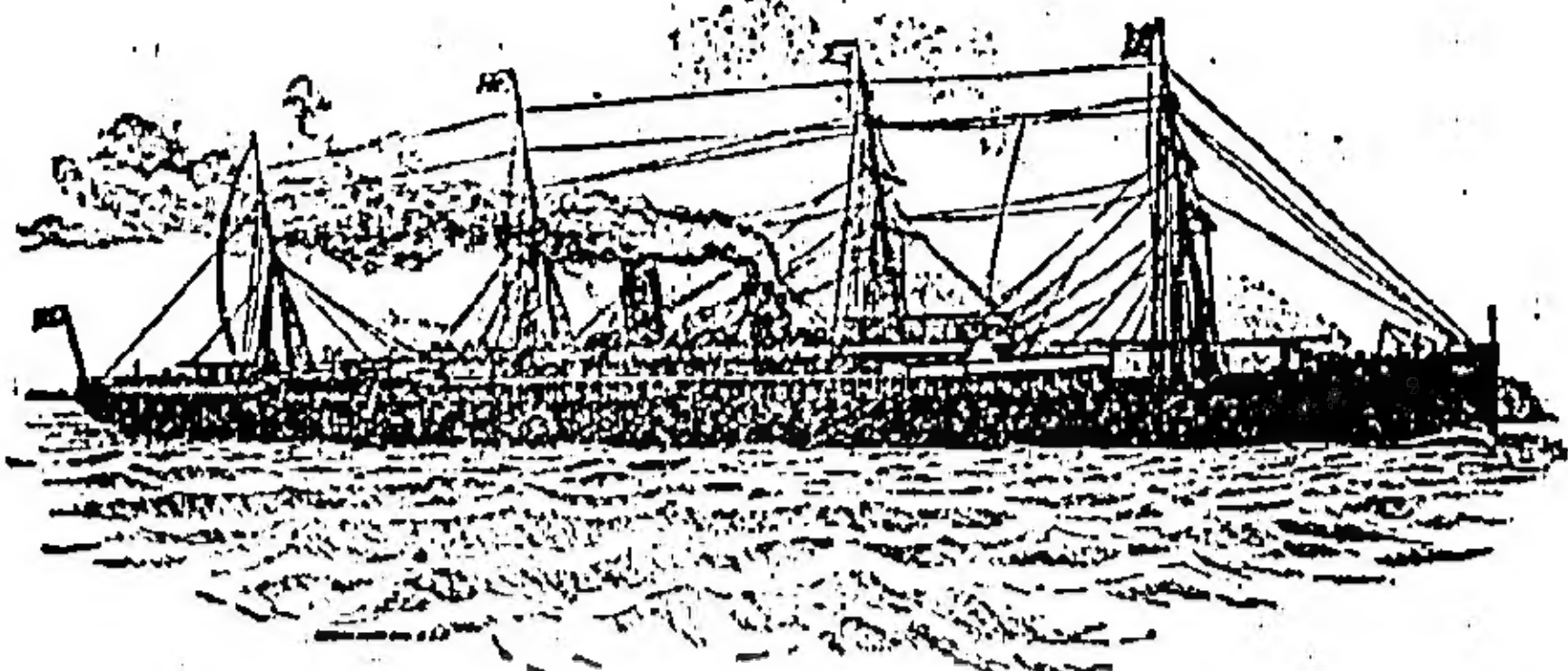


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U.S. MAIL LINES.



PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO., OCCIDENTAL & ORIENTAL S.S. CO.,
TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO,
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA AND EUROPE;

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

"GAELIC" FRIDAY, 22nd May at Daylight.
"HONGKONG MARU" SATURDAY, 30th May, at Noon.
"CITY OF PEKING" SATURDAY, 31st May, at Noon.
"DORIC" TUESDAY, 16th June, at Noon.
"NIPPON MARU" WEDNESDAY, 24th June, at Noon.
"SIBERIA" THURSDAY, 7th July, at Noon.
"COAST" SATURDAY, 11th July, at Noon.
"AMERICA MARU" TUESDAY, 21st July, at Noon.
"KOREA" TUESDAY, 28th July, at Noon.

Record Trip Yokohama to San Francisco made by s.s. "KOREA," 12,000 tons, Oct. 18th-28th, 1902; 10 days, 15 hours.

The O. & O. Company's Steamship "GAELIC" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO, via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, INLAND SEA, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, TO-MORROW, the 22nd inst., at Daylight, taking Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe. Passengers are allowed to break their journey at any point en route.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers, and to the principal cities of the United States or Canada.

Passengers holding through ORDERS TO EUROPE have the choice of the Overland Rail Routes from San Francisco, including the SOUTHERN PACIFIC, CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC, DENVER and RIO GRANDE, and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY; also the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY on payment of £4 in addition to the regular tariff rate.

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For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, Queen's Building.

E. W. TILDEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1903.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

SAFETY. SPEED. PUNCTUALITY.

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"EMPRESS" Twin Screw Steamships—6,000 Tons—10,000 Horse Power—Speed 19 Knots.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

R.M.S.	Tons	Sailing Date
"ATHENIAN"	3,382	WEDNESDAY, 27th May
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 3rd June
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 24th June
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 15th July
"TARTAR"	4,425	WEDNESDAY, 22nd July
"EMPRESS OF CHINA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 5th August
"ATHENIAN"	3,382	WEDNESDAY, 12th August
"EMPRESS OF INDIA"	6,000	WEDNESDAY, 26th August

THE magnificent "EMPRESS" Twin-screw Steamships of this Line pass through the famous INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, and usually make the voyage YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER (B.C.) in 12 DAYS, ("TARTAR" and "ATHENIAN" 14 DAYS), saving THREE DAYS TO A WEEK in the Trans-Pacific journey, and make connection at Vancouver with the PALATIAL OVERLAND TRAINS of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY which leave daily, and cross the Continent FROM THE PACIFIC TO THE ATLANTIC WITHOUT CHANGE. Close connection is made at Montreal, Quebec, Halifax, New York and Boston with all Trans-Atlantic Lines, which passengers to Great Britain and the Continent are given choice of.

Passengers Booked through to all principal points and AROUND THE WORLD. Return tickets to various points at reduced rates. Good for 4, 6, 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES (first class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

The attractive features of the Company's route embrace its PALATIAL STEAMSHIPS, (second to none in the World), the LUXURIANCE OF ITS TRANS-CONTINENTAL TRAINS (the Company having received the highest award for same at Chicago World's Exhibition), and the diversity of MAGNIFICENT MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SCENERY through which the Railway passes.

THE DINING CARS and MOUNTAIN HOTELS of this route are owned and operated by the Company, and their appointments and Cuisine are unexcelled.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage, &c., apply to D. E. BROWN, General Agent, Pedder's Street.

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PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS.	DESTINATIONS.	SAILING DATES.
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Forck	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).	Freight
STRASSBURG	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	16th June
Madsen	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).	Freight and Passengers.
SUEVIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	30th June
Rorck	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).	Freight.
NURNBERG	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	14th July
Jaburg	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).	Freight.
WURZBURG	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	28th July
v. Linzer	(Calling at SINGAPORE and COLOMBO).	Freight and Passengers.
BADENIA	HAVRE and HAMBURG.	11th August
Rudolf	(Calling at SINGAPORE and PENANG).	Freight.
NUBIA	NEW YORK VIA PORTS.	31st May
von Hoff		Freight.

For further Particulars, apply to

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

HONGKONG OFFICE,

No. 1, Queen's Building.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1903.

Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S.	Tons	Captain
"HONAM"	2,363	H. D. Jones.
"POWAN"	2,363	G. F. Morrison, R.N.R.
"FATSHAN"	2,363	A. W. Dixon.
"HANKOW"	2,363	C. V. Lloyd.
"KINSHAN"	2,363	J. J. Lusatus.

Departures from HONGKONG to Canton daily at about 7 A.M. to A.M. and 6 P.M. except Saturdays at 7 A.M. and to A.M. and Sundays at 6 P.M. only.

Departures from CANTON to Hongkong daily at about 8 A.M., 2 P.M. and 5:30 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mails, are the largest and fastest on the River.

Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

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S.S. "HEUNGSHAN," 1,998 tons, Captain W. E. Clarke.
Departures from Hongkong to Macao daily at about 1 P.M. at per special Schedule. } Sunday
Do. from Macao to Hongkong daily at about 7:30 A.M. } excepted.

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This steamer leaves Canton for Macao every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at about 7:30 A.M.; and leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 7:30 A.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "NANNING," 369 tons, Captain R. D. Thomas.

"SAINAM," 388 tons, B. Branch.
One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at about 8 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

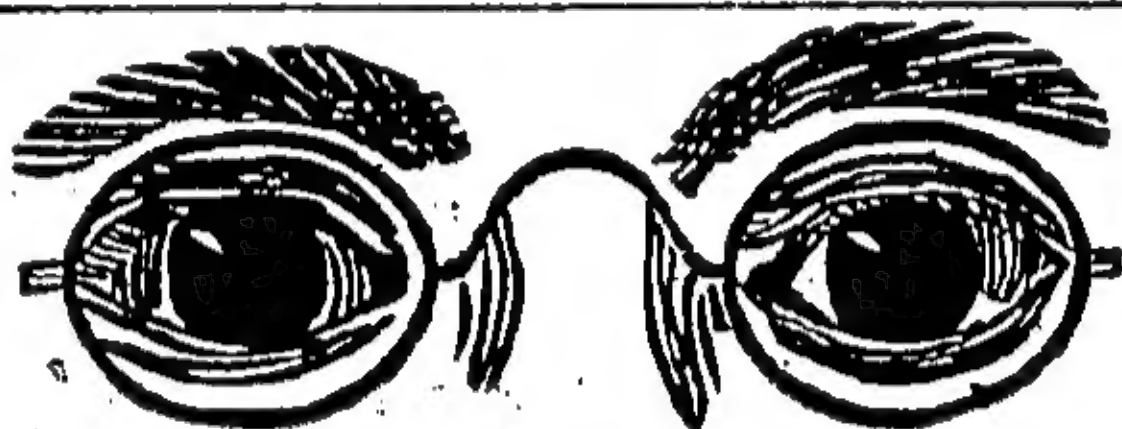
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.,
18, Bank Buildings, Queen's Road Central, opposite the Hongkong Hotel.

Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD

Hongkong, 9th May, 1903.

Intimations.



THE HISTORY

Of impaired and lost eyesight, cataracts and other diseased conditions of the eyes is generally associated with delay in getting first glasses, cheap spectacles, tramp spec, bungling of incompetent and the indiscriminate wearing of others' discarded glasses.

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To last a life time. Keep them healthy and enjoy comfortable and perfect vision to the greatest age by getting your glasses fitted by

N. LAZARUS,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,

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Entrance through Mr. R. Houghton's Tailoring Establishment, nearly opposite Hongkong Hotel.

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CELEBRATED

PICKLES AND PRESERVES AND THEIR OTHER

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"GOOD THINGS"

KNOWN ALL THE WORLD OVER.

UNEQUALLED FOR TASTE AND QUALITY.

HEINZ'S SWEET PICKLES
HEINZ'S APPLE BUTTER cannot be surpassed.
HEINZ'S BAKED BEANS

TRY HEINZ'S AND YOU WILL HAVE NO OTHER.

CAN BE OBTAINED AT YOUR GROCERS.

DANG CHEE SON & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS, SOUTH CHINA

(Wholesale dealers only).

Hongkong, 4th May, 1903.

INCANDESCENT GAS LIGHT.

The attention of consumers is drawn to the fact that the Undersigned, being Sole Agents for

DR. AUER VON WELSBACH Co.,
VIENNA,

THE INVENTORS OF INCANDESCENT
GAS LIGHT.

ARE SELLING THE ONLY GENUINE MANTLES,

The Price of which has been reduced to

FIFTY CENTS per piece.

BEWARE OF INFERIOR IMITATIONS!

KRUSE & Co.,

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"HER-
CU-
LEX"

for

Nerve

Weakness

"HER-CU-LEX" is the latest invention of Dr. Sanden, the pioneer of Self-Treatment with Electricity. Popular throughout the world as a natural, common sense remedy for Nerve and Brain Exhaustion, Indigestion, Constipation, Pain in the Back, Rheumatism, Declining Vigor, Urinary Weakness, Sluggish Organs, Impotency, etc.

Not "a cure-all" but an ideal cure for all disorders or weakness resulting from overwork or excess of any nature. It is simple, harmless, convenient; has a perfectly constructed battery enclosed in comfortable cloth case. Worn about the waist nights, or during the evening, the mild, soothing currents invigorate the nerve and vital centres, awaken dormant nerves, strengthen relaxed muscles and induce natural secretion of the vital fluids. This improves digestion, enriches quality of the blood and accelerates its circulation, and has a direct beneficial influence upon the bowels, regulating their action in a natural way. Used during a period of rest, it conforms with the processes of Nature in every way.

Dr. Sanden's method of self-treatment WITHOUT DRUGS, is the only self-treatment consistent with natural law and appeals to reason and common sense as filling a long felt want among those who are neither sick nor well, who are "all run down," and just dragging along in a half hearted manner; also, to those who have concluded that drugs cannot cure them. With ordinary care, "HER-CU-LEX" will last for one year, is not bulky, makes no noise and is as comfortable as your clothing. If you are weak or otherwise ailing, send for Dr. Sanden's latest book, "Health in Nature," free upon request, securely sealed.

Every weak man should read it. It will prove interesting to you, as it has to others who had despaired of recovery by other means. Send at once and write name plainly. Address, mentioning this paper.

FREE BOOK All orders from Hongkong and vicinity sent free, post paid, via Parcel Post.

Sanden Electric Co., Dep't J.,

No. 51 Main St., Yokohama, Japan.

Intimations.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside, 514 ft. Width of
entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft.
Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to
pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of
entrance, top 60.5 ft.; bottom 45.8
ft. Water on blocks, 26.5 ft. Time
to pump out, 2 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work, and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Towboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Works, No. 508; General, No. 376.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A I. and A. B. C. (4th).

Yokohama, May 11th, 1903.

[573c

Johnson's Digestive Tablets.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR
Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Flatulency and
Acidity of the Stomach.

VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
Late Dakin, Grubb & Co., Ltd.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 37½ lbs. Net \$6.03 per Cask ex
Factory.

In Bags of 250 lbs. Net \$3.00 per Bag ex
Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1903.

[19

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS,
COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS
AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

PRAYA CENTRAL HONGKONG,
SOAP MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

HARTMANN'S RAHTJEN'S GENUINE
COMPOSITION RED HAND
BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT,
DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR
LAUNCHES,
&c., &c., &c.

Sole Agents for

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM
and
P. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH
WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF
SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES
ALWAYS IN STOCK

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1903.

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TUBORG BEER.

A FIRST CLASS PILSENER BEER

guaranteed free from Saltylic Acid,
and any other Chemicals.

PRICE \$10.50 per case of 48 bottles (quarts)
or 6 doz. pints.

Special Prices for Quantities.

Sole Agents

SIEMSEN & CO.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1903.

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PHOTOGRAPHER, CRAYON PORTRAIT
PAINTER, ETC.

PHOTOGRAPHY in all its Branches.

Groups and Interiors a Speciality.

Large Selection of Views.

TOP STORIES, 41 and 43, QUEEN'S
ROAD, CENTRAL, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 20th December, 1902.

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LEVY HERMANOS.

DIAMOND MERCHANTS, JEWELLERS
AND WATCHMAKERS.

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS and FILMS.

Sole Agents for "OMEGA" WATCHES.

"OMEGA" is the best, "THREE-YEARS"

guarantee given to every purchaser.

20, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Watson's Building.

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NOTICE.

THE BEST PREVENTIVE OF ALL
INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

JEYES
FLUID

AVOID ALL RISK OF OUTBREAK BY
ITS USE.

W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
Bank Buildings.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1903.

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, and CLOCK
MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER
SMITHS, and OPTICIANS.

CHARTS and BOOKS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches

awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition;

</

No cases of plague were known at Shanghai, and during our stay of three weeks the crew were all well and healthy.

"In May, 21st, at 8 p.m., the head waiter (European) was taken suddenly ill with fever, temp. 104° and showed all symptoms of plague. At midnight, the second saloon steward was taken ill with same symptoms as before. Their temperatures came over 105°. These men occupied the same cabin, and on having the cabin stripped I found two dead rats (just decomposed) under their bunk.

The store-room, in which was stored rice from Bombay for use of native crew, was also cleared, when many dead rats were found between and under the wooden gratings, having died while eating the rice.

"On arrival at Hongkong, where plague was very bad, the two cases were landed, the ship kept in quarantine for twenty-four hours and fumigated. Forty-eight hours after arriving, and twenty-four hours after coming out of quarantine, a Lascar sailor native was seized with plague and died in hospital. The day after leaving port, another Lascar was taken ill and died suddenly of swellings, &c., but it is doubtful whether it was plague.

"The two Europeans recovered after five weeks in hospital. No other case happened after, and every body enjoyed good health.

"B—, I heard, visited a Japanese house of ill-fame at Hongkong, on afternoon of 27th, where three of the women died of plague shortly after their visit.

"Remain, &c."

"J. W. VIBERT."

"Comdr. P. O. COROMANDEL."

The long period of incubation, viz., twenty-four days, excludes the possibility of the head-waiter having contracted the disease in Hongkong from the Japanese prostitutes. There was no plague in Shanghai. The history points rather to something having been taken on board from Hongkong, and it is not unlikely that while she was lying at the wharf in Kowloon some infected rats from the shore got on to the ship, plague being prevalent in Kowloon at the time.

In connection with illness of the first Lascar, it was discovered that while the store-room was being cleared he had stolen some of the rice, and it was thought that this was the cause of his attack of plague.

14. The dissemination of plague by the infected rat is, it appears, as marked in Hongkong as it was in Capetown, in South Africa, and the occurrence of rat plague on board ship antecedent to human plague is an additional role which rat plague plays in the spread of human plague.

PART III.

PLAQUE IN ANIMALS OTHER THAN RATS.

1. In many reports from China in connection with plague, mention is made of pigs, oxen, buffaloes, and chickens dying either before or at the time of a plague epidemic. The Chinese believe these deaths to be due to plague. To clear up this point, a question was asked with reference to it in the Chinese letter to medical men and the answers, in a number of instances, confirmed the mortality among pigs, oxen, and chickens, but as to whether it was actually due to plague or not was in a position to give a positive opinion. No evidence, past or present, being obtainable in this direction, and no opportunity of examining the affected animals and fowls in China arising, it was necessary to settle the question of susceptibility to plague on other lines, and it was decided to do so experimentally. Was it possible or impossible to cause plague in chickens, pigs, and cattle by feeding or by inoculation with infected material derived from human plague?

2. In connection with experimental work of this kind it is to be noted that Staff Surgeon Wilks of the Imperial German Navy, records, in his report on the epidemic of bubonic plague at Hongkong, in the year 1896, the following observations:—

"A monkey that chewed and sucked a piece of sugar-cane infected by a pure culture of the bacillus died in five days of the disease. The post-mortem examination showed very slight congestion of the intestine, and swelling of the mesenteric glands and of the spleen."

"A pig ate the spleen of a man that had died of plague, and died of plague in twenty-two days. The post-mortem examination showed hemorrhages in the abdominal walls, the inguinal glands were swollen to the size of a hazel nut and bluish red in colour, the sub-maxillary glands were swollen to the size of a hazel-nut, the mesenteric glands were swollen to the size of a bean or hazel-nut and of a bluish colour; there were hemorrhages in the mesentery, with much congestion and swelling of the stomach and intestinal walls, hemorrhages in the mucous membrane, and swelling of the intestinal follicles; the spleen was enlarged, and the lungs were engorged with blood. The plague bacillus was found in the interior of the organs, in the glands, and in the blood. Another pig, inoculated subcutaneously on the abdomen with a small fragment from a bubo, died of plague in forty days. The appearances on post-mortem examination were substantially the same as those just described.

"Two cats that ate portions of a bubo were ill for seven days, and became very thin, but recovered."

"Fowls that swallowed fragments of organs and matter infected with pure cultures died as a rule after three or four days. Plague bacilli were found in the blood and organs."

"Pigeons were immune to subcutaneous inoculation."

And further:—

"In the beginning of August, 1896, on board of two steamships carrying pigs to Hongkong from the island of Hainan and from Fukien, respectively, a large number of pigs died. A great many died also after they had been landed at Hongkong. Post-mortem examination of the bodies of this animal showed the same morbid appearances as in those killed by giving them plague-infected organs to eat, the appearances being most marked in the intestinal tract. A bacillus was cultivated from the blood and the intestinal glands which was not to be distinguished from the plague bacillus found in man; it killed mice, guinea-pigs, and rabbits when injected subcutaneously, and produced in these animals similar pathological changes. This observation is of importance for this reason, that the Chinese are extremely fond of pork, and breed pigs in very large numbers."

3. These were very important experiments, but their paucity severely admitted of any generalisation on them without confirmation on a scale that would place the matter beyond dispute.

There was no need of experimenting on cats, because of the epidemic in Capetown, was proved by bacteriological examination, that cats and fowls suffered from plague. Dr. Wilkinson, of Distrikt in North Formosa, mentions that during the plague epidemic there some cats were found by the Japanese laboratory officers to contain plague bacilli.

For the purpose of the present research a sufficient number of pigs, calves, sheep, monkeys, hens, turkeys, geese, ducks, and

water buffalo were selected, and each was either inoculated or fed with plague material. As the investigation proceeded the interest excited by the unexpected discovery of the readiness with which plague could be caused by feeding with plague material, a fact which has a new and important bearing on the manner in which plague spreads.

Kits and guinea-pigs were employed to further test and confirm the nature of the disease produced than was evidenced by finding plague bacilli in the animals and birds experimented on.

Cultures of plague bacilli on the usual media were not employed in this investigation, it being considered that plague material in its natural state would be nearer what occurs in nature than artificial cultures on agar. The nature of the media on which cultures were employed were for the inoculation of some guinea-pigs with bacilli isolated from the internal organs of a sheep, pig, and hen, in order to furnish additional evidence that the microbes so isolated were plague bacilli.

Cultures from the internal organs of some of the animals experimented on were made and examined, particularly from Cal No. 6, Sheep No. 4, Hen No. 7, Pigs No. 7 and No. 13. The monkey No. 4, and a goose and a duck. The cultures corresponded to the characteristics of ordinary plague bacilli, while those of Pig No. 13, Hen No. 7, and Sheep No. 4, inoculated into guinea-pigs caused their death in two and three days with plague bacilli in their blood.

The result of the experiments demonstrates that pigs, calves, sheep, monkeys, hens, pigeons, and ducks are more or less susceptible to infection by feeding as well as by inoculation; that the type of plague induced by feeding is usually septicemic, and that the intestinal and urinary tracts contain plague bacilli.

5. The following is a brief summary of the experiments, greater details being entered into later when dealing with each animal.

Pigs.

Nine experiments were made on fifteen pigs. Of the nine experiments, five consisted in feeding nine pigs with plague material. Two were subcutaneous injections of plague material into two pigs. Two were scarification of the skin of four pigs, and rubbing on to the scarified skin plague material.

Of the nine pigs fed—

(a) Three were fed on material derived from plague cases.

The three pigs of plague on the 36th, 30th, and 28th day respectively after feeding. They had a rise of temperature on the 14th to the 15th day, but beyond this they remained apparently quite well, with no diarrhoea, until a day or two before death, when they appeared to be somewhat feeble on their legs and inclined to stagger. The post-mortem appearances showed congestion of the organs, congestion and hemorrhagic condition of most of the lymphatic glands, especially the throat and neck in two out of the three cases, and patchy inflammation and hemorrhages in the mucous membrane of the large intestines. Plague bacilli were present in the blood, spleen, kidneys, bladder, and intestinal contents.

(b) Three were fed with organs and blood of a pig that had died of plague induced in them by inoculation and feeding.

One of the three died on the 4th day after feeding, one on the 8th day, and one on the 17th day. High temperature appeared in one on the 3rd day, in another on the 4th day, and in another on the 9th day. There was no diarrhoea, but one or two days before death the pigs seemed to be feeble on their legs. The pigs seemed to be more congested, but varied greatly in their degree of congestion and hemorrhagic state. The large intestines were congested and hemorrhagic. Plague bacilli were present in blood, spleen, and glands.

(c) Two were fed on organs and blood of a pig that had died of plague, induced by feeding it on the organs of a buffalo calf that had died of plague by inoculation with plague material.

One pig died on the 4th day after feeding, the other died on the 13th day. The pig which died on the 4th day, though its organs swarmed with plague bacilli, can scarcely be counted as a case of plague, as it was as it was evidently suffering from typical swine fever. The other presented similar post-mortem appearances to a and b, the lymphatic glands being congested and hemorrhagic and the large intestine hemorrhagic. Plague bacilli were present in both pigs in blood, spleen, and glands.

(d) One was fed with the internal organs of a hen which had died of plague caused by feeding it with the organs of a pig No. 10.

The pig was killed on the 13th day. In a week's time, the eyes became congested, and discharged white mucus in which plague bacilli were found. On the 13th day the urine was examined and found to contain plague bacilli. Pig became very weak about the 12th day. Post-mortem showed glands to be congested and hemorrhagic, and large intestine inflamed in patches. Plague bacilli in spleen and glands of neck, but not in the blood.

(e) One was fed with the internal organs of a hen which had died of plague caused by feeding it with the organs of a pig No. 10.

The pig was killed on the 13th day. In a week's time, the eyes became congested, and discharged white mucus in which plague bacilli were found. On the 13th day the urine was examined and found to contain plague bacilli. Pig became very weak about the 12th day. Post-mortem showed glands to be congested and hemorrhagic, and large intestine inflamed in patches. Plague bacilli in spleen and glands of neck, but not in the blood.

(f) One was fed with the internal organs of a hen which had died of plague caused by feeding it with the organs of a pig No. 10.

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(g) One was fed with the internal organs of a hen which had died of plague caused by feeding it with the organs of a pig No. 10.

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(h) One was fed with the internal organs of a hen which had died of plague caused by feeding it with the organs of a pig No. 10.

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(i) One was fed with the internal organs of a hen which had died of plague caused by feeding it with the organs of a pig No. 10.

The pig was killed on the 13th day. In a week's time, the eyes became congested, and discharged white mucus in which plague bacilli were found. On the 13th day the urine was examined and found to contain plague bacilli. Pig became very weak about the 12th day. Post-mortem showed glands to be congested and hemorrhagic, and large intestine inflamed in patches. Plague bacilli in spleen and glands of neck, but not in the blood.

(j) One was fed with the internal organs of a hen which had died of plague caused by feeding it with the organs of a pig No. 10.

The pig was killed on the 13th day. In a week's time, the eyes became congested, and discharged white mucus in which plague bacilli were found. On the 13th day the urine was examined and found to contain plague bacilli. Pig became very weak about the 12th day. Post-mortem showed glands to be congested and hemorrhagic, and large intestine inflamed in patches. Plague bacilli in spleen and glands of neck, but not in the blood.

(k) One was fed with the internal organs of a hen which had died of plague caused by feeding it with the organs of a pig No. 10.

The pig was killed on the 13th day. In a week's time, the eyes became congested, and discharged white mucus in which plague bacilli were found. On the 13th day the urine was examined and found to contain plague bacilli. Pig became very weak about the 12th day. Post-mortem showed glands to be congested and hemorrhagic, and large intestine inflamed in patches. Plague bacilli in spleen and glands of neck, but not in the blood.

(l) One was fed with the internal organs of a hen which had died of plague caused by feeding it with the organs of a pig No. 10.

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(m) One was fed with the internal organs of a hen which had died of plague caused by feeding it with the organs of a pig No. 10.

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(r) One was fed with the internal organs of a hen which had died of plague caused by feeding it with the organs of a pig No. 10.

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(s) One was fed with the internal organs of a hen which had died of plague caused by feeding it with the organs of a pig No. 10.

The pig was killed on the 13th day. In a week's time, the eyes became congested, and discharged white mucus in which plague bacilli were found. On the 13th day the urine was examined and found to contain plague bacilli. Pig became very weak about the 12th day. Post-mortem showed glands to be congested and hemorrhagic, and large intestine inflamed in patches. Plague bacilli in spleen and glands of neck, but not in the blood.

(t) One was fed with the internal organs of a hen which had died of plague caused by feeding it with the organs of a pig No. 10.

The pig was killed on the 13th day. In a week's time, the eyes became congested, and discharged white mucus in which plague bacilli were found. On the 13th day the urine was examined and found to contain plague bacilli. Pig became very weak about the 12th day. Post-mortem showed glands to be congested and hemorrhagic, and large intestine inflamed in patches. Plague bacilli in spleen and glands of neck, but not in the blood.

(u) One was fed with the internal organs of a hen which had died of plague caused by feeding it with the organs of a pig No. 10.

The pig was killed on the 13th day. In a week's time, the eyes became congested, and discharged white mucus in which plague bacilli were found. On the 13th day the urine was examined and found to contain plague bacilli. Pig became very weak about the 12th day. Post-mortem showed glands to be congested and hemorrhagic, and large intestine inflamed in patches. Plague bacilli in spleen and glands of neck, but not in the blood.

(v) One was fed with the internal organs of a hen which had died of plague caused by feeding it with the organs of a pig No. 10.

The pig was killed on the 13th day. In a week's time, the eyes became congested, and discharged white mucus in which plague bacilli were found. On the 13th day the urine was examined and found to contain plague bacilli. Pig became very weak about the 12th day. Post-mortem showed glands to be congested and hemorrhagic, and large intestine inflamed in patches. Plague bacilli in spleen and glands of neck, but not in the blood.

are the lymphatic glands and the mucous membrane of the stomach and large intestines. Death may take place as early as the 4th day or be delayed over a month. Plague induced in this way from animal to animal is quicker than from a human source.

(4) When plague is caused by subcutaneous injection or by scarification, the mucous membrane of the stomach and large intestines are seldom affected. In three out of the four pigs sacrificed there was patchy pneumonia.

(5) With exception of high temperature, there is seldom any other symptom to show that the pig is ill with plague. There is occasionally congestion of eyes and discharge from them. During the last twenty-four hours or more there may be staggering gait. The only certain method of diagnosis is by post-mortem and microscopic examination.

CALVES.

Seven experiments were made on eight calves—Of these, three were fed with plague material. One was injected intraperitoneally with plague material. Two were scarified on the abdomen and the scarification smeared with the plague material.

(a) One was fed three times with plague material from a plague case, and died on the 24th day after first feeding, or the 22nd day after the second feeding, or the 23rd day after the third feeding. The post-mortem showed infiltration of gelatinous material in floor of mouth, with oedematous swelling around glands in region of neck enlarged, congested, and hemorrhagic, crowded with plague bacilli. Few plague bacilli in blood and in spleen; intestines healthy.

(b) One was fed twice with plague material from a plague case, and died on the 24th day after first feeding, or the 22nd day after the second feeding, or the 23rd day after the third feeding. The post-mortem showed infiltration of gelatinous material in floor of mouth, with oedematous swelling around glands in region of neck enlarged, congested, and hemorrhagic, crowded with plague bacilli. Few plague bacilli in blood and in spleen; intestines healthy.

(c) One was fed with blood from Cal No. 6 (Exp. 24), which had died by smearing scarifications on abdomen with plague material from gland of Buffalo calf No. 5 (Exp. 11), and died on the 9th day after feeding. The pharyngeal muscles were much congested and hemorrhagic. The glands of neck, upper part of body, mesenteric and retro-peritoneal most affected. Plague bacilli in glands, intestines normal.

(d) One was injected subcutaneously with plague material from a plague case, and died on the 24th day after first feeding, or the 22nd day after the second feeding, or the 23rd day after the third feeding. The post-mortem showed infiltration of gelatinous material in floor of mouth, with oedematous swelling around glands in region of neck enlarged, congested, and hemorrhagic, crowded with plague bacilli. Few plague bacilli in blood and in spleen; intestines healthy.

(e) One was fed with blood from Cal No. 6 (Exp. 24), which had died by smearing scarifications on abdomen with plague material from gland of Buffalo calf No. 5 (Exp. 11), and died on the 9th day after feeding. The pharyngeal muscles were much congested and hemorrhagic. The glands of neck, upper part of body, mesenteric and retro-peritoneal most affected. Plague bacilli in glands, intestines normal.

(f) One was injected subcutaneously with plague material from a plague case, and died on the 24th day after first feeding, or the 22nd day after the second feeding, or the 23rd day after the third feeding. The post-mortem showed infiltration of gelatinous material in floor of mouth, with oedematous swelling around glands in region of neck enlarged, congested, and hemorrhagic, crowded with plague bacilli. Few plague bacilli in blood and in spleen; intestines healthy.

(g) One was fed with blood from Cal No. 6 (Exp. 24), which had died by smearing scarifications on abdomen with plague material from gland of Buffalo calf No. 5 (Exp. 11), and died on the 9th day after feeding. The pharyngeal muscles were much congested and hemorrhagic. The glands of neck, upper part of body, mesenteric and retro-peritoneal most affected. Plague bacilli in glands, intestines normal.

(h) One was injected subcutaneously with plague material from a plague case, and died on the 24th day after first feeding, or the 22nd day after the second feeding, or the 23rd day after the third feeding. The post-mortem showed infiltration of gelatinous material in floor of mouth, with oedematous swelling around glands in region of neck enlarged, congested, and hemorrhagic, crowded with plague bacilli. Few plague bacilli in blood and in spleen; intestines healthy.

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(j) One was injected subcutaneously with plague material from a plague case, and died on the 24th day after first feeding, or the 22nd day after the second feeding, or the 23rd day after the third feeding. The post-mortem showed infiltration of gelatinous material in floor of mouth, with oedematous swelling around glands in region of neck enlarged, congested, and hemorrhagic, crowded with plague bacilli. Few plague bacilli in blood and in spleen; intestines healthy.

(k) One was fed with blood from Cal No. 6 (Exp. 24), which had died by smearing scarifications on abdomen with plague material from gland of Buffalo calf No. 5 (Exp. 11), and died on the 9th day after feeding. The pharyngeal muscles were much congested and hemorrhagic. The glands of neck, upper part of body, mesenteric and retro-peritoneal most affected. Plague bacilli in glands, intestines normal.

(l) One was injected subcutaneously with plague material from a plague case, and died on the 24th day after first feeding, or the 22nd day after the second feeding, or the 23rd day after the third feeding. The post-mortem showed infiltration of gelatinous material in floor of mouth, with oedematous swelling around glands in region of neck enlarged, congested, and hemorrhagic, crowded with plague bacilli. Few plague bacilli in blood and in spleen; intestines healthy.

(m) One was fed with blood from Cal No. 6 (Exp. 24), which had died by smearing scarifications on abdomen with plague material from gland of Buffalo calf No. 5 (Exp. 11), and died on the 9th day after feeding. The pharyngeal muscles were much congested and hemorrhagic. The glands of neck, upper part of body, mesenteric and retro-peritoneal most affected. Plague bacilli in glands, intestines normal.

(n) One was injected subcutaneously with plague material from a plague case, and died on the 24th day after first feeding, or the 22nd day after the second feeding, or the 23rd day after the third feeding. The post-mortem showed infiltration of gelatinous material in floor of mouth, with oedematous swelling around glands in region of neck enlarged, congested, and hemorrhagic, crowded with plague bacilli. Few plague bacilli in blood and in spleen; intestines healthy.

(o) One was fed with blood from Cal No. 6 (Exp. 24), which had died by smearing scarifications on abdomen with plague material from gland of Buffalo calf No. 5 (Exp. 11), and died on the 9th day after feeding. The pharyngeal muscles were much congested and hemorrhagic. The glands of neck, upper part of body, mesenteric and retro-peritoneal most affected. Plague bacilli in glands, intestines normal.

(p) One was injected subcutaneously with plague material from a plague case, and died on the 24th day after first feeding, or the 22nd day after the second feeding, or the 23rd day after the third feeding. The post-mortem showed infiltration of gelatinous material in floor of mouth, with oedematous swelling around glands in region of neck enlarged, congested, and hemorrhagic, crowded with plague bacilli. Few plague bacilli in blood and in spleen; intestines healthy.

(q) One was fed with blood from Cal No. 6 (Exp. 24), which had died by smearing scarifications on abdomen with plague material from gland of Buffalo calf No. 5 (Exp. 11), and died on the 9th day after feeding. The pharyngeal muscles were much congested and hemorrhagic. The glands of neck, upper part of body, mesenteric and retro-peritoneal most affected. Plague bacilli in glands, intestines normal.

(r) One was injected subcutaneously with plague material from a plague case, and died on the 24th day after first feeding, or the 22nd day after the second feeding, or the 23rd day after the third feeding. The post-mortem showed infiltration of gelatinous material in floor of mouth, with oedematous swelling around glands in region of neck enlarged, congested, and hemorrhagic, crowded with plague bacilli. Few plague bacilli in blood and in spleen; intestines healthy.

(s) One was fed with blood from Cal No. 6 (Exp. 24), which had died by smearing scarifications on abdomen with plague material from gland of Buffalo calf No. 5 (Exp. 11), and died on the 9th day after feeding. The pharyngeal muscles were much congested and hemorrhagic. The glands of neck, upper part of body, mesenteric and retro-peritoneal most affected. Plague bacilli in glands, intestines normal.

(t) One was injected subcutaneously with plague material from a plague case, and died on the 24th day after first feeding, or the 22nd day after the second feeding, or the 23rd day after the third feeding. The post-mortem showed infiltration of gelatinous material in floor of mouth, with oedematous swelling around glands in region of neck enlarged, congested, and hemorrhagic, crowded with plague bacilli. Few plague bacilli in blood and in spleen; intestines healthy.

(u) One was fed with blood from Cal No. 6 (Exp. 24), which had died by smearing scarifications on abdomen with plague material from gland of Buffalo calf No. 5 (Exp. 11), and died on the 9th day after feeding. The pharyngeal muscles were much congested and hemorrhagic. The glands of neck, upper part of body, mesenteric and retro-peritoneal most affected. Plague bacilli in glands, intestines normal.

(v) One was injected subcutaneously with plague material from a plague case, and died on the 24th day after first feeding, or the 22nd day after the second feeding, or the 23rd day after the third feeding. The post-mortem showed infiltration of gelatinous material in floor of mouth, with oedematous swelling around glands in region of neck enlarged, congested, and hemorrhagic, crowded with plague bacilli. Few plague bacilli in blood and in spleen; intestines healthy.

(w) One was fed with blood from Cal No. 6 (Exp. 24), which had died by smearing scarifications on abdomen with plague material from gland of Buffalo calf No. 5 (Exp. 11), and died on the 9th day after feeding. The pharyngeal muscles were much congested and hemorrhagic. The glands of neck, upper part of body, mesenteric and retro-peritoneal most affected. Plague bacilli in glands, intestines normal.

(x) One was injected subcutaneously with plague material from a plague case, and died on the 24th day after first feeding, or the 22nd day after the second feeding, or the 23rd day after the third feeding. The post-mortem showed infiltration of gelatinous material in floor of mouth, with oedematous swelling around glands in region of neck enlarged, congested, and hemorrhagic, crowded with plague bacilli. Few plague bacilli in blood and in spleen; intestines healthy.

(y) One was fed with blood from Cal No. 6 (Exp. 24), which had died by smearing scarifications on abdomen with plague material from gland of Buffalo calf No. 5 (Exp. 11), and died on the 9th day after feeding. The pharyngeal muscles were much congested and hemorrhagic. The glands of neck, upper part of body, mesenteric and retro-peritoneal most affected. Plague bacilli in glands, intestines normal.

(z) One was injected subcutaneously with plague material from a plague case, and died on the 24th day after first feeding, or the 22nd day after the second feeding, or the 23rd day after the third feeding. The post-mortem showed infiltration of gelatinous material in floor of mouth, with oedematous swelling around glands in region of neck enlarged, congested, and hemorrhagic, crowded with plague bacilli. Few plague bacilli in blood and in spleen; intestines healthy.

(aa) One was fed with blood from Cal No. 6 (Exp. 24), which had died by smearing scarifications on abdomen with plague material from gland of Buffalo calf No. 5 (Exp. 11), and died on the 9th day after feeding. The pharyngeal muscles were much congested and hemorrhagic. The glands of neck, upper part of body, mesenteric and retro-peritoneal most affected. Plague bacilli in glands, intestines normal.

(ab) One was injected subcutaneously with plague material from a plague case, and died on the 24th day after first feeding, or the 22nd day after the second feeding, or the 23rd day after the third feeding. The post-mortem showed infiltration of gelatinous material in floor of mouth

important an affair as this, if it can be arranged with the English Foreign Office, that the medical part of the English Consulate, might submit a weekly bulletin as to the infected towns or villages in his district in Southern China. In places where no Consul is stationed, arrangements might be made with some of the leading medical missionaries for a similar bulletin, and it might also be possible, with the concurrence of Sir Robert Hart and the Chinese authorities, for a weekly bulletin on this subject to be sent by the medical officers of the Customs of the different districts.

Information thus obtained would be of valuable, and would also the sanitary authority of the Colony to act with precision and effectiveness.

6. By the Venice Convention protection is sought to be obtained by medical inspection of the passengers and crew of every vessel coming from an infected port, by taking the names and addresses of the passengers, and by subjecting them to their homes to medical surveillance for a period of ten days. The combination of measures is excellent, and well adapted for the conditions existing in Europe, but it is not suitable for Hongkong. The Chinese have a number of names, and only one, which renders health action extremely difficult, while there is to be added the confusion arising from wrong addresses, knowingly or unknowingly given, and the very large number of persons to deal with daily. By ten days' time the surveillance would become impracticable and useless. Similarly any attempt to quarantine for ten days persons coming from infected districts would be utterly impracticable. But though neither medical surveillance nor quarantine is feasible in Hongkong, yet it is not advisable to dispense with all precautions having for their object the protection of the Colony from the importation of plague.

These difficulties are met by the fact that a supervision over the food supply which is being brought into the Colony in junks, and are permitted to take up their residence without any precaution to screen out those that may be infected. The same may be said of other passengers coming from Canton and its neighbourhood, the West River and delta, and other infected centres in the provinces not far from Hongkong. These dangers require to be met.

7. In a memorandum dated March 20th, I suggested to the Government of Hongkong the following:

A modified system of inspection should, I think, however be introduced during the first months of the year. Ships and junks coming from the Chinese coast, more particularly those coming from districts in which plague is known to exist even in the slightest degree, should be boarded by health officers previous to their admission to the harbour, to ascertain if there is sickness of any kind on board; and if there is the slightest suspicion of sickness, whether supposed to be infectious or not, and there is no medical man on board, the ship or junk should be visited by one of the medical officers assigned to the port for that purpose. Such medical officers, and in fact all the Port Health Officers, should be part of the Sanitary Department, and should report direct to the Medical Officer of Health. Hongkong has no Custom House Officers who could have performed this duty. I am, however, informed by the Harbour Master that three or four boarding officers would be insufficient for the purpose. I am further of opinion that the Canton steamers—native and European—should, during the first six months of the year, carry at their companies' own expense a medical man, who might be a Chinese graduate, educated at the Hongkong College of Medicine for Chinese, to examine the Chinese passengers on route and report to the boarding officers. All ocean and river steamers with surgeons on board should, on certificate of surgeon, counter-signed by the captain as to freedom of ship from infectious disease then and on the voyage, be allowed to pass without any medical inspection, even if from an infected port. The Health Officer of the Port should, however, possess discretionary power.

These arrangements are quite different from placing passengers and ships from infected districts under observation at a quarantine station, and they do not attempt medical surveillance once a passenger has landed. They are simply a rough screen against actual or suspected cases. The system is neither surveillance nor quarantine, and it would not be followed by either of these. The sick or suspicious only would be dealt with, and taken to hospital or to the isolation station for observation; all others would be freely passed and without delay, greater care being taken with those boats coming from districts in which it is known by the bulletins suggested that plague exists.

Special measures should also be taken for the systematic destruction of rats on incoming steamers and junks from infected ports or the Chinese coast, and which go to the wharves or into the docks. The junks and steamers are choring in the wharves and not to be dealt with, and need ships in transit, provided the precautions referred to in my previous memorandum for the prevention of rats coming on shore from the ships and boats which are moored to the shore are rigorously and properly enforced.

It is not in regard to plague alone that the Colony is exposed to outside infection. In the annual report for 1896, Dr. Clark, Medical Officer of Health, points out that exclusive of plague 50 per cent. of the cases of infectious disease in the Colony in that year were imported by the shipping, leaving having been detected until after they had come under the care of a resident practitioner. Every year similar instances can be cited.

It will be gathered from this statement that the measures taken, if any, are not sufficient to prevent importation of disease, and that in consequence the Colony is subjected to much risk of being attacked by outbreaks of infectious disease, and to a considerable cost in dealing with these outbreaks when they occur.

8. The system of medical inspection now in vogue is not protective. The Health Officer of the Port is only called upon to inspect a vessel or make inquiries as to the health of those on board when it comes from an infected port which it has been declared by the Government of Hongkong and published in the *Weekly Bulletin* to be an infected port, which is likely to be a very tardy mode of procedure; or when vessel arrives which has on board sickness which is believed to be of an infectious nature. A declaration of this kind, involving after all only medical inspection of the ships and no quarantine of the vessel, but a detention at the most of a few hours, in the event of illness being on board, is misunderstood in other ports, and is apt to be followed by the imposition of quarantine on the ships from the port which has been declared infected as well as on all ships from Hongkong. The two measures will bear no comparison. Medical inspection deals with the sick or those suspected to be sick on board, and the delay caused by this and the disinfection of the ship if necessary is counted by hours, and in the event of no sickness by less, whereas quarantine deals with the ship whether infected or not, and the delay is counted by days. Ten days is placed as the maximum by the Venice Convention, and those that have not agreed to the terms of the Venice Convention may fix any period they may think fit. In the case of the inconvenience to the shipping is very slight, while in the other it amounts to a serious hindrance to trade and great financial loss to shipping.

With regard to the arrival of vessels with sickness on board which is infectious, the disease is reported when the vessel carries a surgeon, but in the case of ships with no surgeon it is not likely to be reported, an omission which may be due to design or ignorance, but which it is often impossible to determine. Whether from the one or the other is immaterial so far as the result is concerned, for the mischief is done before the case comes to the knowledge of the authorities, as there is no boarding of the vessel, and no inquiry as to its health conditions or the occurrence of sickness on board during the voyage, until after the vessel has communicated with the shore and its passengers have landed and dispersed. It will thus be seen, that apart from plague, the system by which the Colony is supposed to be protected from outside disease is far from satisfactory. The machinery, moreover, by which the health work of the port, such as it is, is carried on is also unsatisfactory in that the two medical officers are in private practice, which may be an excellent arrangement for a small port, but not for one the size of Hongkong, which is not much behind London as regards the number of vessels and amount of tonnage that are entered and cleared.

An alternative proposal to that of the appointment of two whole-time Health Officers for the Port, and three or four boarding officers, who, as there are no Custom House officers, might be police officers attached to the Sanitary Department, is Dr. Clark's, viz., one Health Officer of the Port with three assistant medical officers. It is immaterial which is adopted as long as the work which has to be done is efficiently and quickly carried out. Whatever arrangement is decided on, it is essential that the officers should form part of the Sanitary Department of the Colony and should communicate directly with the Sanitary Officer.

These officers should at the same time keep a supervision over the food supply which is being brought into the Colony in junks, especially with reference to slaughtered pigs and other animals.

That an inspection of certain food supplies coming into Hongkong is probably needed may be surmised from the fact that in June, 1902, it was reported from a reliable source that dead pigs were being sent in a junk to Hongkong for sale, and though a close watch was kept by the police on shore the dead pigs were not discovered.

The experience showing the susceptibility of pigs to the plagues and the advisability of inspection, while observations in the slaughter-house as to the existence of disease in some of the animals slaughtered emphasize the importance of a careful examination of everything suspicious not in the ordinary manner but also by the microscope. For this purpose there should be attached to the animal depot a small laboratory for the use of the veterinary surgeon. More elaborate investigations could always be referred to the bacteriologist of the Colony.

10. In addition to the inspection in immigrants I would advise that emigration be regulated as it is elsewhere; and that in view of arrangements should be made that the emigrant houses are known, registered, and kept under special control; that they are inspected daily; that their sanitary condition as regards cleanliness, superficial area, cubic space, sunlight, and ventilation is thoroughly looked after; that a proper register of the names of the inmates is kept by the emigrant house keeper; and that the state of health of every emigrant in the Colony is also known; and this can only be obtained by regular medical inspection of the emigrants in the emigrant houses and immediate compulsory notification of all sickness, whether infectious or not, by the emigrant house keeper.

11. Coming to the internal causes, it is impossible to remove, except gradually, the structurally insanitary houses which have been described and which promote the continuance of plague, but it is not impossible to at once appoint a staff which shall be exclusively engaged in dealing with plague in the human being or in rats, and which shall pay special attention to the removal of those conditions known to be directly connected with the spread of plague. By this means the disease can be kept with a moderate limits, and both public and disturbance of trade be prevented.

12. The first remedial measure which it is advisable to adopt is the employment of a small but specially organized staff, well trained to deal with plague, and not to be dependent on a supply of untrained men hurriedly collected, who are practically useless, and accordingly very costly.

A small but special Plague Department under the control and direction of the Medical Officer of Health has sufficient duties to perform to keep it fully occupied, both during the plague season, and in the autumn and winter, when there is little or no plague.

As stated in my memorandum of March 20th, the plague work should be independent of the ordinary sanitary routine work of the day, and the plague work should be established which can work in conjunction with the Sanitary Department and get the benefit of its assistance. But the two should not be amalgamated to the degree that one set of duties are lost in the other. Director and executive head of both should be the Medical Officer of Health for the Colony. His time must not, however, be occupied with clerical work, which should be relegated to a capable head clerk, or, if necessary, several clerks working in his office. I would recommend that the *Weekly Bulletin* received by the Government, and all official documents relating to the health of the Colony of each kind, should be sent direct to the Medical Officer of Health; while official documents relating purely to administrative work should be addressed to the administrative president of the Sanitary Board.

13. The duties of the special Plague Department, summarised, are—

(1) The discovery, location, and microscopic examination of plague cases, whether—

(a) Rat plague.

(b) Human plague.

(2) The tracing out of the history of the human plague and the connection with others, if any, of each case, and the following out the course of rat plague.

(3) The removal and disinfection of clothes, &c. If no person were permitted during the plague season to remove furniture from any house without a certificate granted by the Police or Sanitary Department, a check would be placed on the wholesale removal of infected clothing and furniture which now take place from one house to another.

(4) The examination of contacts and disinfection of the contacts' effects.

(5) The vacating of buildings.

(6) The special destruction of rats and the cleansing of infected buildings.

(7) The seeing that infected buildings and adjoining buildings are made rat-proof, and that air and light are admitted into these buildings. Much good work can, in many instances, be done by windows so situated as to let light and air into the room. It is necessary to make the houses rat-proof, for no sooner is one house cleansed on account of infected rats than another in the vicinity has to be cleaned because infected rats are found in it, and so the process goes on. There is a continual cropping up in different houses in the same block of rats which are infected. The cleansing and poisoning of carbolic acid down the rat run has only a temporary effect on the house, and can have

no permanent preventive effect in regard to recurrences later on in that house, or in checking the migration of rats from house to house, while there are at times communicating from house to house. New houses are, for this reason, usually exempt from plague. It is in the footings of the walls that the rats run and communicate from house to house are usually to be found. The filling up of the rat runs in the footings with glass and cement, and a 3 or 4 inch layer of cement on and at the sides of the footings and on the floor, are necessary to render the ground floor safe.

(8) The careful supervision as regards cleanliness and freedom from rats of the houses provided by Government for people removed from any block of buildings.

(9) The boarding of vessels when required, and inspection of sick persons.

(10) The establishment of an isolation station for the observation of any sick persons coming by boat from an infected district.

(11) The inspection of the quays and reporting to the Harbour Master any relaxation or infringement of the regulations relating to precautions in the harbour to prevent rats from coming on shore.

(12) The general destruction of rats in godowns and elsewhere. For this purpose several of Claydon's machines for pumping gas would be useful. The distribution of rat poison in the storm water channels, houses, stores, quays, &c.; the superintendence of the work of the rat-catchers; the preparation of cultures of *Danysy bacillus* and its distribution.

(13) The special destruction of rats in infected areas. One important observation stands out prominently in these investigations. It is that, whether in the towns and villages of China or in Hongkong itself rat plague predominates in human plague, and from this observation the preventive measure is obvious, viz., wherever and whenever rat plague occurs it is important to deal at once with the infection, and not to wait until a number of human plague cases has occurred. The principle involved is to be in front of human plague. Rat plague is not only a sign that human plague will sooner or later occur, but it is so intimately connected with human plague that if the rat plague is dealt with effectively human plague will not occur in any great extent.

(14) Preventive inoculation with Haffkine's prophylactic.

(15) The careful inspection and examination of the conditions of pigs and poultry which are being brought from infected districts as advised by the weekly bulletins.

(16) The keeping of the necessary registers and notices, also bulletins received from Southern China, and the issuing of the weekly reports.

14. These duties, it will be seen, are distinct from the ordinary routine of the Sanitary Department, which is occupied chiefly in matters relating to the scavenging and conservancy of the City of Victoria, the villages, and Kowloon; to the abatement of nuisances, &c.; to the drainage of houses; and to the dealing with cases of small pox, cholera, &c., and other infectious diseases. It is only by the duties that can be combined with those of plague prevention.

Neither do the duties in any way touch the larger sanitary questions of the Colony, such as the distribution of the water-supply and its purity, as apart from the constructive work, the maintenance of the sewerage and its flushing arrangements, the laying out of streets, public and private, projecting new streets and scavenging lanes, improving the line of old streets, the reservation of open spaces, the construction of healthy houses, the space to be left in and about buildings to secure free circulation of air, the reservation of land for public purposes, and the provision of markets, baths and wash-houses for men and women, and of public and private latrines and urinals. Nor do they include the abolition of cubicles without windows nor the larger questions relating to insanitary property. There are areas, such as No. 5 district, in which nothing short of acquiring the property, compensating the owners, and demolishing and reconstructing, can improve the sanitary conditions, and there are others in which the conditions can be gradually improved. There is also the very important duty of preventing what is actually even now taken place, of insanitary areas springing up in the town, and of blocks of buildings being erected to contain hundreds of inmates, while the owner of buildings being obliged to provide for each house a latrine in the backyard, and for every block a public latrine with a proportional number of seats to the number of inmates the block is likely to contain.

15. These sanitary duties, which are now more or less carried out by different and independent officers, are not co-ordinated under the Head of a department, and do not and cannot under present arrangements receive the attention which they absolutely require, and it is obvious that a Sanitary Board meeting infrequently and having a President who, as it happens, is particularly well fitted for the purpose, but who is not expected to devote his whole time to the duties or even the greater portion of his time, who has no administrative or executive powers other than carrying out the decisions of the Board in meeting, and who is not on the Executive Council of the Government, cannot give that continuous and detailed attention to the sanitary requirements which the rapidly growing City of Victoria on one side of the harbour, and the town of Kowloon on the other, demand.

16. The result is that notwithstanding the efforts of the Government since 1894, and the excellent work done by Dr. Clark, the Medical Officer of Health of the Colony, whose sanitary duties are both administrative and executive, a combination which is too onerous when plague also has to be dealt with, the housing in Hongkong according to Mr. Chadwick is no better, but rather worse than it was twenty years ago, when he first visited Hongkong, while in sanitary matters generally it is evident that there is an absence of a continuously progressive, prospective, and controlling policy, culminating in scarcity of water and the general unsatisfactory condition of municipal matters referred to in this report. All constructive work is excellent and worthy of the Colony, whether it relates to water supply, sewerage, roads on the hill-side, the slaughter-house, animal depot, while the general scavenging of the streets is the best in the East, and is remarkably good considering the conditions under which it has to be carried out.

17. With a full recognition of these good works, there still remains the fact that the existing arrangements are inadequate for the sanitary requirements of the Colony. All matters relating to sanitation should be centralized and dealt with by one department, viz., a Public Health Department, which should be administered by an officer who should devote the whole of his time to such duties, and who should be ex-officio chairman of the board and head of the department. This officer, whose functions would be that of a Sanitary Commissioner, should be a medical man specially trained and skilled in sanitary affairs and responsible to the Government for the efficient administration of the department, just as the Director of Public Works is responsible for his.

18. As regards the housing in Hongkong, it has been fully dealt with by Mr. Chadwick and his report of May 14th, 1900, a copy of which is appended. The bill which was drafted by us with the assistance of Dr. Clark at the

request of the Government of Hongkong, in 1894, among other Public Health measures, the necessary alterations in the law to secure reduction of over-crowding of people and of crowding together of houses; the dealing with insanitary property and houses unfit for habitation; the removal of windowless cubicles; and the prevention of the construction of insanitary houses and of the formation of insanitary areas. In connection with the treatment of unhealthy areas it may be stated that the Portuguese Government in Macao has obtained excellent results by the demolition of some of the worst plague-infected areas and rebuilding on sanitary lines.

It may be observed that as most of the land in Hongkong has been leased out by the Crown for 999 years, and is frequently changing hands as a matter of speculation, and restriction of the enactment to property recently leased by the Crown would, as it has done in former Ordinances, paralyse sanitary reform, and should be carefully avoided. It is highly important, also, that those growing parts of the Colony which have been only sparsely built upon, such as Kowloon and its suburbs, should be planned out with streets of proper width and with scavenging lanes, and that each house built should have provided at its rear a suitably sized backyard independent of the scavenging lane, and no block of houses should be permitted to be built without the builder providing sufficient latrine and urinal accommodation for the male occupants of the block, and there should be attached to such latrines arrangements for washing and disinfecting the utensils of the house used by the women and children.

19. Other causes favouring the continuance of plague are the dumping of dead bodies into the street and the surreptitious removal of clothing and furniture from an infected house to a healthy one. In the one case the house and in the other the articles of clothing escape cleansing and disinfection, and are liable to retain the infection. Both are very difficult to deal with, but the removal of infected articles might be checked by not permitting any furniture, &c., to be removed from a house in the plague season without a written permit from the Police or Sanitary Office while the dumping would be lessened or the authors discovered by a well-organized Plague Department systematically and promptly tracing out the circumstances connected with cases of plague. The systematic examination of rats was put out the quaters to be specially watched, as it will mark out the infected districts or district.

The distribution of handbills in Chinese among householders, merchants, storehouse keepers, employers of labour, junk owners, and others, explaining the causes and symptoms of plague, the dangers connected with it, the importance of notification of sickness to the Sanitary Department in order to prevent the disease spreading, and the ordinary measures of prevention, would assist in dispelling the present ignorance on the subject, and would likely have a more or less beneficial result.

20. Outside the Sanitary Department and in the domain of hospital administration, which is wholly and completely controlled by the Principal Medical Officer of the Colony, is the Government Infectious Hospital, to which plague patients are sent for treatment. This hospital was not originally built for the purpose for which it is now used, and is consequently deficient in many respects, in the accommodation necessary for such institutions even though it has been supplemented by a number of excellent mat-sheds and also by the Hospital Ship, the "Hygeia."

It was provided rather for an emergency than as a permanent infectious hospital. There are no detached and suitable observation wards in which a patient suffering from fever of a suspicious character can be isolated with absolute safety, and with separate attendance, until it is determined whether the disease is plague or not. A patient of this kind cannot be placed in a plague ward, or even in the plague hospital block. Without suitable and properly situated observation wards in connection with the hospital, the isolation of suspicious cases, or of cases which it is considered necessary to isolate for a certain period, and which may have been taken from board ship or from shore, is very much handicapped if not rendered impossible. There is also no proper accommodation for nurses. If a nurse is required for a female plague or small-pox patient, she has to be taken from the General Hospital, and is subjected to much inconvenience if she has to remain as it is most desirable she should, in the Infectious Hospital, for nursing plague patients, and at the same time residing in a general hospital could not be countenanced. There are also no special quarters outside the hospital block for the wardmasters or for the resident physicians, one of whom should always be on the premises. There are, moreover, no separate blocks for small-pox or for cholera, and it is quite possible, as happened in 1902, that small-pox, cholera, and plague may be prevalent at the same time.

It is necessary in a well-arranged infectious hospital that secure buildings be provided for each of these diseases, both for Europeans and Chinese. In the near future the accommodation for Chinese suffering from infectious disease will be materially improved by the new Tungwa Hospital, which is being built on modern principles, close to the infectious hospital. The new Tungwa Hospital will meet a distinct want, but it is advisable that the Government Infectious Hospital should also be re-modelled as soon as possible. The existing building would do well for the accommodation of the staff and as the administrative block of an enlarged and more modern hospital, with extensive observation wards in a convenient but well-isolated position.

21. In connection with the Emigration Service, which is a service of crowds of coolies, there should be an observation station, for with such large numbers of emigrants, amounting to over 100,000 yearly, returning to Hongkong from different foreign ports, it must occasionally happen that the ship arrives infected. Many of the ships bring good and sometimes over 1,000 at one time. The Health Officer of the Port instanced the necessity of an observation station in the case of the "Changebow," which arrived from Singapore in 1901, and which on arrival was found to be infected with cholera. The patient was sent to hospital, but owing to there being no observation station the other passengers had to be accommodated in junks while the ship was being cleansed and disinfected, an arrangement which was most unsatisfactory, as the passengers were exposed to the inclemency of the weather, and there could be no proper sanitary arrangements for them. Moreover, as it was advisable, under the circumstances, to keep them several days under observation, men, women, and children were mixed up in the junk, which in a few days became most insanitary. There is nothing to prevent a similar occurrence in the future unless special provision is made beforehand for these contingencies.

There is at Kowloon, on the small island of Mawan, the old custom house, which has come into the possession of the Hongkong Government since the recent addition of new territory. It is admirably situated and, with a few alterations, well adapted for an isolation or observation station; and it is accordingly recommended to be fitted and used for that purpose.

22. In conclusion it may be stated that the remedial measures depend on what is known

of plague, modified by the local conditions.

In this report it is shown that the whole of Southern China is more or less infected with plague.

11. That the proximity of Hongkong to such an extensively infected area brings with it considerable risk of infection, and that that risk is increased by the fact that the population of Hongkong largely belongs to the Province of Kwangtung, that Hongkong is largely dependent on this province for its food supply, and that Hongkong is the chief commercial centre for this part of China.

12. That plague is endemic in Hongkong quite apart from any possible re-infection.

13. That the endemicity in Hongkong is mainly dependent on the following—

(1) Infection among rats.

(2) Infection of the soil in rat-holes.

(3) Insanitary condition of the interior of the house, especially in relation to the cubicle system and the darkness, dampness, and bad ventilation of rooms, and overcrowding, with its attendant insanitary evils.

(4) Infection of clothes of people who have died of plague and whose articles of clothing have been removed before disinfection.

(5) The practice of dumping dead bodies in the street and thus effectually concealing the infected houses.

The remedial measures as regards external causes consist in controlling as far as possible the avenues by which infection is introduced into the Colony. For this control it is necessary for the Government to be regularly informed as to where plague exists, but even with this information it is not to be recognised that, with the southern coast of China in the condition described, Hongkong is continually subjected to the risk of re-infection, and that no amount of precaution which is within the bounds of practicability can do more than lessen that risk so long as Chi takes no action.

In regard to internal causes the remedies lie in the creation of a special plague organization to combat plague, and the centralization of all sanitary matters into a Public Health Department, with a trained medical man skilled in sanitary matters as its administrative chief, who shall be ex-officio President of the Sanitary Board, and who shall be responsible to the Government for the efficient administration of the department.

By these measures an effective control will be obtained over the outbreaks of plague, and it will be possible to deal gradually but effectively and on a commensurate scale with the numerous problems connected with the housing question and the general insanitary condition of Hongkong which serve to perpetuate the continuance of plague in the Colony.

W. J. SIMPSON, M.D., F.R.C.P.

December 22nd, 1902.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.	
ON LONDON, Telegraphic Transfer	118 7/16
Bank Bills, on demand	118 1/8
Credits, 4 months' sight	118 13/16
On Berlin, Demand	118 15/16
ON PARIS, Bank Bills, on demand	21 7/8
Credits, 4 months' sight	21 3/4
ON NEW YORK, Bank Bills, on demand	41 1/2
Credits, 30 days' sight	41 1/4
ON BOMBAY, Telegraphic Transfer	127 1/2
On Demand	127 1/4
ON SHANGHAI, Telegraphic Transfer	71 1/4
Private to days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA, T.T.	83 1/4
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying Rate	\$11.67
Gold Leaf 100 touch, per tael	60.60
Rat Silver	25 3/16

OPIUM QUOTATIONS.	
To-day's quotations are as follows:—	
MALWA NEW	@ \$900/920
" LAST YEAR	@ 900/980
" OLDEST	@ 1,010/1,040
BEARER NEW	@ 1,010
BEARER OLD	@ 1,007 1/2
BEARER (PAPER)	Nominal

Advertisements.

POSTPONEMENT.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND TAMSUI.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAILONG,"

Captain Gibson, will be despatched for the above ports, TO-MORROW, the 22nd instant, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS, LAURIE & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1903. [5906]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TRIESTE, FIUME, PORT SAID, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

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"VINDOBONA"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be discharged here unless notice to the contrary be given immediately.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Claims must be sent in to the Office of the Undersigned before Noon, on the 28th instant, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 28th instant will be subject to rent.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SANDER, WIELER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1903. [5979]

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR TRIESTE, FIUME, PORT SAID, ADEN, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

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Hongkong, 21st May, 1903. [5979]

Advertisements.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS-POSTE FRANCAIS.

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ON TUESDAY, the 2nd June, 1903, at 11 A.M., the Company's Steamship "SALAZIE," Captain Aubert, with Mail, Passengers, Specie and Cargo, will leave this Port for MARSEILLES, via Ports of Call, WITHOUT TRANSHIPMENT.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON only on MONDAY, the 1st June, Specie and Parcels received until 4 P.M. on the same day. No Cargo will be received on board on TUESDAY.

Parcels are not to be sent on board, they must be left at the Agency's Office. Contents and Value of Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1903. [10006]

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CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
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JOINT SERVICES.

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL AND FOR CONTINENT.

OUTWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	Due
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS"	On 1st June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"YANGTSE"	On 4th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"GOPACK"	On 9th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TELEMACHUS"	On 15th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"PROMETHEUS"	On 20th June.
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"STENTOR"	On 27th June.

HOMEWARDS.

FOR	STEAMERS	To SAIL
LONDON	"PATROCLUS"	On 25th May.
LONDON	"CALCHAS"	On 4th June.
*LIVERPOOL via GENOA	"HYSON"	On 20th June.
*MARSEILLES, LONDON & ABERDEEN	"ANTENOR"	On 23rd June.
*MARSEILLES, LONDON & ABERDEEN	"ALCINOUS"	On 7th July.
*LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS"	On 14th July.
*MARSEILLES, LONDON & ABERDEEN	"PELEUS"	On 21st July.

S.S. "PATROCLUS" left Shanghai 21st inst. at daylight and is due here 24th inst. a.m.
* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

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VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and all PACIFIC COAST PORTS, via NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.	"TELEMACHUS"	On 17th June.

For Freight, apply to

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Hongkong, 21st May, 1903.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

FOR	STEAMERS	To SAIL
SHANGHAI	"FOOCHOW"	22nd May.
MANILA	"TSINAN"	22nd "
THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAIRNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRIS- BANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE.	"TSINAN"	22nd "
SHANGHAI	"SHANSI"	23rd "
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	26th "
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* The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivalled table. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried.

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Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers
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Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For	Sailing Dates.
RUBI	2540	R. W. Almond	MANILA (DIRECT)	Saturday, 23rd May, at 10 A.M.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	MANILA (DIRECT)	Saturday, 30th May, at 10 A.M.
PERLA	1980	J. McGinty		

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
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Hongkong, 16th May, 1903.

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JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA,

FOR
PORTLAND OREGON,

OPERATING IN CONNECTION WITH

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Steamship	Tons	Captain	To SAIL
"INDRAPURA"	4,899	A. E. Hollingsworth	May 22, 1903.
"INDRASAMHA"	5,197	R. P. Craven	June 14, "
"INDRAVELLI"	4,899	W. E. Craven	July 14, "

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Points and all Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

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PROPOSED SAILINGS.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATIONS.

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FOR TAMSUI*	"DAIJIN MARU"	T. Ogata	SUNDAY, 24th May.
FOR ANPING*	"MAIDZURU MARU"	T. Saito	WEDNESDAY, 27th May.
FOR TAMSUI*	"DAIGI MARU"	T. W. Groves	MONDAY, 1st June.
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The Company's new steamers are specially designed for the coast trade of South China and Formosa and are fitted with all modern improvements. Excellent accommodation is provided for 1st class passengers, and a daily qualified doctor is carried.

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By the Co.'s steamers for Shanghai, through Bills of Lading issued for Cargo to Yangtze River Ports, as well as for North China Ports, in connection with the NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA's steamers from Shanghai.

For Freight, Passage and further information, apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office, at No. 2, Des Voeux Road Central.

T. ARIMA, Manager.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1903.

Shipping—Steamers.

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY,
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HONGKONG-MANILA,
REDUCED SALOON PAS-
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SINGLE, \$25. RETURN, \$40.

STEAMERS fitted throughout with Electric Light, First Class Accommodation. Unrivalled Table. Duly qualified Surgeon carried. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

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WING ON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

THE Steamship

"CHU KONG,"

Capt. Mason.

Departures from HONGKONG to MACAO, Daily, at 7.30 A.M. SUNDAY including. Departures from MACAO to HONGKONG, Daily, at 2 P.M. SUNDAY including.

This Steamer is the fastest and has Superior Cabin Accommodation.

FARES:
1st Class, \$1.50
2nd " .75
3rd " .50

Further Particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

WING ON STEAMSHIP CO.,

No. 42, Bonham Strand West.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1903.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to call at PHILIPPINE PORTS).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

1903.

"CHARLES TIBERGHIEN" About 15th June.

"MACDUFF" 10th July.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,

Agents.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1903.

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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.



STEAM TO
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND
KOBE.

THE Company's Steamship

"VINDOBONA"

Captain Cobol, will leave for the above

places on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SANDER, WIELER & Co.,

Agents.

Prince's Building.

Hongkong, 18th May, 1903.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAM
SHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEEN-
SLAND PORTS, and taking through

to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND,
TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE."

Captain Helms, will be despatched for the

above Ports, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June,

at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for

Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber,
which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions,
Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

This Steamer is installed throughout with the

Electric-light.

A Steadiness and a duly qualified Surgeon
are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of
passengers the steamers of the Company have
electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1903.

AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL TRANS-
PORT LINE.

STEAM FOR NEW YORK VIA
SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship

"HEATHFORD,"

will be despatched on or about 5th June.

For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & CO.,
General Agents

for China.

Hongkong, 19th May, 1903.

STEAMSHIP SERVICE TO NEW YORK
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at PHILIPPINE PORTS).

THE "Shire" Line.

S.S. "PEMBROKESHIRE"

shortly expected, will have quick despatch.

The American Asiatic S.S. Co.'s
"NORMAN ISLES,"

will be despatched on or about MONDAY, the
15th June.

For Freight, &c., apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1903.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA
MANILA LINE.

Largest and Fastest Steamers on the route. Excellent Accommodation. Cuisine Unexcelled.
Unrivalled Speed. Fitted throughout with Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

Steamship.	Captain.	Tons.	Sailing Date.
ROSETTA MARU	N. Tate	3,876	WEDNESDAY, 27th May, at 11 A.M.
ROHILLA MARU	E. P. Bishop	3,869	TUESDAY, 2nd June, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's Office, 3, Queen's Building, Ice House Street.

Hongkong, 21st May, 1903.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW.

THE Company's Steamship

"THALES,"

Captain Robson, will be despatched for the

above Port, on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant,
at 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to
DOUGLAS, LAFLAIX & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1903.

FOR KOBE, NAGASAKI AND
VLADIVOSTOCK.

Calling at GENSAN.

THE Steamship

"SAVOIA,"

Captain Deinar, will be despatched for the

above Ports on SUNDAY, the 24th instant,
at Daylight.

This Steamer has Superior Accommodation
for First Class Passengers and carries a Doctor.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1903.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVI-
GATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR
FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT).

Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, RAN-
GON, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ
AND PORT SAID.

(Taking Cargo at through Rates to the BRAZIL,
to SOUTH AFRICA, RED SEA, BLACK SEA,
LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship

"MELPOMENE,"

Captain Tosoni, will be despatched as above

on SATURDAY, the 30th instant, P.M.

For Information as to Passage and Freight

apply to

SANDER, WIELER & Co.,

Agents.

Prince's Building.

Hongkong, 20th May, 1903.

REGULAR SERVICE
BETWEEN HONGKONG AND
MANILA IN 48 HOURS.

Largest and Fastest Steamers on the route. Excellent Accommodation. Cuisine Unexcelled.
Unrivalled Speed. Fitted throughout with Electric Light. Doctor and Stewardess carried.

Steamship.	Captain.	Tons.	Sailing Date.
ROSETTA MARU	N. Tate	3,876	WEDNESDAY, 27th May, at 11 A.M.
ROHILLA MARU	E. P. Bishop	3,869	TUESDAY, 2nd June, at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Company's

Shipping.

Arrivals.

Br. sloop, 980, Comdr. Penderleath, 20th May, Singapore 13th May.
Tamsui, Br. s.s., 919, Eddy, 20th May, Shanghai 16th May, Gen.—B. & S.
Marie Jensen, Ger. s.s., 1,771, Bendixen, 20th May, Moji 15th May, Gen.—J. & Co.
Daijin Maru, Jap. s.s., 900, Ogata, 21st May, Tamsui via Amoy and Swatow 20th May, Gen.—O. S. K.
Anna, Nor. s.s., 700, Olsen, 21st May, Saigon 16th May, Gen.—Order.
Kampoh, Fr. s.s., 412, Davay, 21st May, Saigon 16th May, Rice and Flour, Kwong Fat.
Tsinar, Br. s.s., 1,460, Lindbergh, 21st May, Kobe 15th May, Gen.—B. & S.
Vindobona, Aust. s.s., 2,089, Cobal, 21st May, Trieste 27th May, and Singapore 15th May, Gen.—S. W. & Co.
Mecico, Ch. s.s., 1,321, Stewart, 21st May, Shanghai 18th May, Gen.—C. M. S. N. Co.
Savoia, Ger. s.s., 1,904, Deinat, 21st May, Swatow 19th May, Gen.—S. & Co.

Clearances at the Harbour Office.

Tsurugisawa Maru, for Kuichicoku, 20th May, for Bangkok.
Sun Cheong, for Canton.
Lubor, for Canton.
Kwongke, for Shanghai.
Hoi He, for Canton.
Chikong, for Macao.
Hatching, for Swatow.
Hakilla Maru, for Manila.
Toku Kong, for West River.
Tamsui, for Canton.
Haitong, for Amoy.
Chikong, for Kwong-chow-wan.
Glenesh, for Shanghai.
Glenesh, for Canton.
Glenesh, for Macao.
Wingchei, for Macao.
Queen Mary, for Manila.
Lohian, for Moji.
Sinanong, for Batavia.
An Pho, for Swatow.
Kwongchow, for Canton.

Departures.

May 21.
Hatching, for Swatow.
An Pho, for Swatow.
Hatching, for Moji.
Hatching, for British surveying-ship, for Wei-hai-wei.
Hakilla Maru, for Manila.
Lohian, for San Francisco.
Haitong, for Swatow.
Radnorshire, for Taku.
Kwongke, for Shanghai.
Progress, for Tournon.
Tamsui, for Canton.
Hatching, for Canton.

Passengers arrived.

Per Kampoh, from Saigon—77 Chinese.
Per Tamsui, from Shanghai—Mr. McClure.
Per Vindobona, from Singapore—262 Chinese.
Per Daijin Maru, from Coast Ports—88 Chinese and 16 Japanese.
Per Tsinar, from Kobe—Miss Morey, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, and Miss Park.

Passengers departed.

Per Stallard, from Hongkong for Shanghai—Mrs. Buchanan, Miss Buchanan, Messrs. A. Fuchs, P. Barillon, L. du Dogoon, C. Roth and C. B. Remedios for Yokohama—Mrs. Dickson, Miss Hawksley, Cupt. Rowin, and Mr. E. Abt.
Per Shinghing, for Manila—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Guerin, Mr. and Mrs. C. Sullivan, Mrs. C. A. Partridge, Mrs. Garcia and child, Mrs. B. Craig, Miss Tibberty, Messrs. A. Arnold, E. Bould, C. H. Burdick, H. M. Butler, H. Chambers, M. D. Flint, W. E. Franke, C. Hansen, L. McDermott, W. A. Prenz, C. E. Putham, J. M. Reade, W. R. Richardson, L. Orquia, M. Conception, J. B. Uppes.
Per Hing Maru, for Japan—Capt. Kawano, Koon Chi, Messrs. Benning, Whoo Sing Yuen, Mrs. Nishihama, Messrs. Kawai, Nishihama, Araki, Master Nishihama, Messrs. Swada, Suzuki, Akutsu, Matsui, Anzaki, C. Hirata, Fujii, Au Ng Yee, Ho Wei Wing and Tung Po.
Per Kasuga Maru, for Australian Ports—Mr. W. B. Mason and servant, Mrs. C. P. Smith, Mr. A. Parker, Miss Morgan, Mrs. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. R. Edwards, Miss Edwards, Miss MacKenzie, Messrs. M. M. Edwards, G. W. Goodson, Mr. and Mrs. L. McAlister, Mr. G. Stevens, Mr. Robertson, Misses Robertson (3), and Mr. J. H. Molyneux.

Steamers Expected.

Vessels	From	Agents	Due
Chusan	Singapore	P. & O. Co.	May 22
Rosetta Maru	Manila	T. K. K.	May 22
Benlomond	Singapore	G. L. & C.	May 22
Catherine A'car	Singapore	D. S. & C.	May 22
Zieten	Japan	M. & Co.	May 26
Roon	Colombo	M. & Co.	May 27
E. of China	Vancouver	C.P.R. Co.	May 29
Namsang	Calcutta	P. & M. Co.	June 2
Indrasama	Pland, Or.	B. & A. Co.	June 3
Chingta	Sydney	B. & S.	June 3
Preussen	Genoa	M. & Co.	June 13

Ships Passed the Canal.

Outward—1st May—Tribute, Manila. 5th May—Roon. 8th May—Zamba Maru, Genoa. Badenia. 12th May—Seneca, Glenash, Yang Tze, Huenenue, Kish. 16th May—Tele-machus, Valdemar, Ernest Simons, Teenkai, Dunbar, Ceylon. 19th May—Ambria.
Homeward—8th May—Opak, Maiduff. 19th May—Glaucus, Inaba Maru, Java.
Arrivals at Home—16th May—Kintuck, Sachsen. 19th May—Candia, Bamberg, Adulstia.

Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Returns.

H.M.S. Sandpiper ... at Kowloon Dock.
H.M.C.S. Jaguar ...
H.M.C.S. Luchs ...
Tonabas ...
Monabes ...
Canton River ...
San Joaquin ...
Guercue ...
Cosmopolitan ...

Vessels in Port.

STEAMERS.
Achilles, Br. s.s., 4,408, Williams, 13th May, Tacoma via Kobe and Moji 9th May, Gen.—B. & S.
Asamba, Dan. s.s., 1,118, Carlsen, 17th May, Wuhu 12th May, and Chinkiang 13th, Gen.—M. & Co.
Babelsberg, Ger. s.s., 1,379, Reckmann, 18th May, Samarang 10th May, Sugar, E. A. T. Co.
Chowia, Ger. s.s., 1,005, Kohler, 17th May, Bangkok 10th May, Rice and Timber, B. & S.
Frigat, Aust. s.s., 618, Randolph, 12th May, Touro, Gen.—S. W. & Co.

Gaelic, Br. s.s., 2,691, Finch, 12th May, San Francisco 14th Apr., Honolulu 21st, Yokohama 4th May, Kobe 5th, Nagasaki 7th, and Shanghai 9th, Mails and Gen.—O. & O. S. Co.
Glenesh, Br. s.s., 2,272, Rafferty, 18th May, London via Port 3rd Apr., Gen.—McC. B. & G.
Hongkong Maru, Jap. s.s., 3,447, Filmer, 20th May, San Francisco 22nd Apr., via Honolulu 29th, Yokohama 12th May, Kobe 14th, Nagasaki 15th, and Shanghai 17th, Mails and Gen.—J. M. S. S. Co.
Hong Moh, Br. s.s., 2,555, Stach, 10th May, Penang and Singapore 11th May, Gen.—Joo Teck Seng.
Indrapura, Br. s.s., 3,152, Hollingsworth, 15th May, Portland, Or. 9th May, Gen.—P. & A. S. S. Co.
Kaifong, Br. s.s., 1,024, Pennefather, 19th May, Hoilo via Cebu 15th May, Sugar and Hemp—B. & S.
Kumsang, Br. s.s., 2,078, Buller, 20th May, Singapore 14th May, Gen.—J. M. & Co.
Machew, Ger. s.s., 996, Harjes, 15th May, Bangkok via Swatow 7th May, Rice and Teak—B. & S.
Phn Chom Kiao, Ger. s.s., 1,011, Reimers, 19th May, Bangkok 11th May, and Koh-sichang 13th May, Rice and Wood—B. & S.
Phuyen, Fr. s.s., 1,246, Thomas, 17th May, Yokohama 7th May, and Moji 10th, Gen.—B. & Co.
Queen Mary, Br. s.s., 2,262, Simpson, 19th May, Manila 16th May, Ballast—D. & Co., Ltd.
Rubi, Br. s.s., 1,611, Almond, 18th May, Manila 16th May, Gen.—S. T. & Co.
San Joaquin, Am. s.s., 237, Galdier, 20th Apr., Aparti, Ballast—Order.
Shakuno Maru, Jap. s.s., 2,064, Fujita, 10th May, Moji 5th May, Gen.—E. A. T. Co.
Shantung, Ger. s.s., 1,000, Engelhart, 12th May, Sem. u. Petroleum, McBain.
Skuld, Nor. s.s., 14, Hauss, 17th May, Bangkok 9th May, Rice and Timber, Menting Siang Kee.
Tearios, Ger. s.s., 1,370, Dinse, 17th May, Singapore and Hoihow, 10th May, Gen.—S. & Co.
Thales, Br. s.s., 820, Robson, 20th May, Foochow 17th May, Amoy 18th, and Swatow 19th, Gen.—D. L. & Co.
Tsinar, Ger. s.s., 1,002, Koch, 17th May, Bangkok 9th May, and 4th Hoihow 16th, Rice, Pigs and Cat le.—N. L. Co.
Victoria, Am. s.s., 2,112, Pantou, 13th May, Tacoma 17th Apr., Gen.—D. & Co., Ltd.

SAILING VESSELS.
Columbia, Am. sch., 772, Sprague, 27th Mar., B. & S.
Dharwar, Swed. bq., 1,270, Larsson, 11th Apr., Fremantle 13th Dec., Sandalwood—J. M. & Co.
Grosvenor, Br. bq., 516, Boga, 14th June, Mauritius 16th Jan., Sugar, A. & Co.
Guercue, Fr. bq., 1,125, Corbise, 23rd Apr., New York 19th Oct., Kerosene—S. O. Co.
Holliswood, Am. bq., 1,084, Knight, 23rd Feb., Fremantle, W. A. 12th Dec., Sandalwood—G. & Co.
Kentmere, Br. 4-masted bq., 2,437, Burch, 27th Apr., Shanghai 20th Apr., Ballast—S. O. Co.
Omega, Br. bq., 480, Swenson, 18th May, Singapore, Timber—Order.
Pierre Antonine, Fr. bq., 1,740, Retege, Apr., New York 3rd Oct., Oil—Order.
Vale of Doon, Br. bq., 669, Pedersen, 8th May, Rajang and Borneo 12th Apr., Ballast—S. W. & Co.

VISITORS AT THE HOTELS.

HONGKONG.
Anton, A. S. Hughes, Mrs. and Miss Barrett, H. H. Carey, Rev. F. Jameson, Mrs. Barrett, H. T. James, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. N. Black, Mr. and Mrs. Blair, Miss & maid Joseph, Mr. and Mrs. Binning, F. W. Koch, Dr. & Mrs. Hoggan, Mr. & Mrs. R. Bonner, A. E. Mast, Sydney Bonwick, Mrs. McLean, T. P. McLean, Mrs. M. M. Moon, D. H. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. Clarke, W. G. Ollis, Mr. and Mrs. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Parfitt, W. Paterson, E. J. Potts, W. H. Rankin, J. Reid, L. J. Ryan, Capt. and Mrs. Edwards, F. W. J. and child Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. A. Schaller, T. Sales, Miss De. Gause, F. F. Skott, C. Geaton, Miss Siechelschmidt, G. George, C. Thomas, J. A. Goyoso, J. L. Grant, Powell, Dr. J. C. Villaville, H. de Haunhwon, W. B. Walford, W. T. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Whitton, Mrs. A. M. H. Whitton, H. Hooper, Mr. and Mrs. Woolmer, Mr. & Mrs. Howard, Thos.

KING EDWARD.

Beardsley, Mr. & Mrs. Macaush, Misses J. W. Morris, J. M. Nottan, Mr. and Mrs. Cadell, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Osborne, Mrs. Calvert, J. L. M. Pasmore, Mrs. W. E. Corbach, Capt. Von Robinson, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Robinson, Master Sernenschein, V. Haldane, Dr. Shakespeare, W. and Mrs. Haldane, Dr. Howard E. Edward Stephens, M. J. D. Larkin, P. J. Stucken, A. H. Larkins, P. J. Stucken, A. H. Locksmith, Mr. & Mrs. White, Miss B. S.

CONNAUGHT.

Bell, W. H. Spencer, Rev. Irving Brenner, Miss E. Langlands, Capt. P. Campbell, Lieut. J. R. Colbert, P. D. Lockhart, Lieut. and Mrs. Donald, W. H. Mrs. Evans, Geo. E. Marston, Mrs. Fullaway, C. H. Marston, L. Graham, Mr. and Mrs. Oxberry, Mrs. J. H. G. F. Hachwood, H. Stodart, F. Houghton, R. Thomas, C. B. Humphreys, W. Tyrwhitt, T.

Occidental.

Adamson, Mrs. and Gerard, Capt. family, Hickman, Jos. Bamsey, Mr. and Mrs. Hurst, F. and family, Heener, Carl. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. Loyd, Dr. Edwards, C. S. Loper, Senor Gale, Mr. and Mrs. H. Mogford, P. Pezaro, Lieut. D.

POULTRY.

Chicken—Kai Chai ...
Capons, Large, Small—Sin Kai ...
Ducks—Ap ...
Doves—Pan Kau ...
Eggs, Hen—Kai Tan ...
Fowls, Canton—Kai ...
Hainan—Hoi Nam Kai ...
Geese—Ngo ...
Geese, Wild Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Yee ...
Must Deer—Wong Keng ...
Hare—Tui Chai ...
Partridge—Che Khoo ...
Pheasant—Shan Kai ...

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 30th Apr., 100 cts. per \$ Mex.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef—Prime cut—Mei Lung Pa ...
Beef—Ham Ngau Yuk ...
Beef—Shiu ...
Beef—Tong Yuk ...
Beef—Ngau Yuk Pa ...
Beef—Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chung ...
Beef—Bullcock's Brains—Know ...
Beef—Tongue fresh—Ngau Li ...
Beef—Comed—Ham Ngau Li ...
Beef—Head—Ngau Tau ...
Beef—Heart—Ngau Sum ...
Beef—Hump—Salt—Ngau Kiu ...
Beef—Feet—Ngau Kiu ...
Beef—Kidney—Ngau Yiu ...
Beef—Tail—Ngau Mei ...
Beef—Liver—Ngau Mei ...
Beef—Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To ...
Beef—Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai ...
Beef—Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwai ...
Beef—Leg—Yeung Pai Kwai ...
Beef—Shoulder—Yeung Shaui ...
Beef—Pigs' Chilling—Chu cheong ...
Beef—Feet—Chi Keuk ...
Beef—Fry—Chi Chak ...
Beef—Head—Chi Tau ...
Beef—Heart—Chi Tau ...
Beef—Kidney—Chi Yiu ...
Beef—Liver—Chi Koi ...
Beef—Pork Chop—Chi Pai Kwai ...
Beef—Corned—Ham Chai Yuk ...
Beef—Leg—Chu Pei ...
Beef—Fat or Lard—Chu Yau ...
Beef—Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau ...
Beef—Keok ...
Beef—Heart—Yeung Sum ...
Beef—Kidney—Yeung Yiu ...
Beef—Liver—Yeung Chai ...
Beef—Suckling Pig, To Chai—Chi Chai ...
Beef—Suet, Bacon—Ngau Yau ...
Beef—Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau ...
Beef—Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk ...
Beef—Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong ...

FISH.

Albion, Canton—Pak Kup ...
Hoihow—Hoihow Pak Kup ...
Quail—Um-Chun ...
Rice Birds—Wo Fa Cheuk ...
Snipe—Sa Chui ...
Turkeys, Cock—Fo Kai Kung ...
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sui-ap ...
Wild Ducks, Shanghai, Sui Ap Chai ...
Wild Ducks, Canton—Sang Shing Su ...
Aqua—Hoihow ...
FISH.
Barbel—Ka Yu ...
Beam—Tin Kai ...
Canton Fresh Water Fish—Hoi Sin Yu ...
Carp—Li Yu ...
Catfish—Chik Yu ...
Codfish—Mun Yu ...
Crabs—Hai ...
Cuttle Fish—Muk Yu ...
Dab—Sa Mang Yu ...
Dace—Wong Mei Lun ...
Dog Fish—Tui Tu Sa ...
Eels, Congor—Hoi Man Yu ...
Fresh water—Tam Sui Yu ...
Yellow—Wong Sin ...
Kings—Tian Kai ...
Garoupa—Sek Pan ...
Gudgeon—Pak Kup Yu ...
Herrings—Tso Pak ...
Halibut—Cheung Kwai Yu ...
Labrus—Wong Fa Yu ...
Loach—Wu Yu ...
Lobsters—Lung Ha ...
Mackerel—Chi Yu ...
Monk Fish—Mon Yu ...
Mullet—Chai Yu ...
Oysters—San Hoi ...
Parrotfish—Kai Kung Yu ...
Peach—Tau Loo ...
Pike—Fa Paw Poong ...
Plaice—Pan Yu ...
Pomfret, Black—Hak Chong ...
Pomfret, White—Pak Chong ...
Prawns—Ming Ha ...
Ray—Pei Pa Sa ...
Rock Fish—Sek Kau Kung ...
Roach—Chun Yu ...
Salmon, (Cton), fresh water—Ma Yau ...
Shark—Sa Yu ...
Shrimp—Ha ...
Snapper—Lap Yu ...
Sole—Tat Sa Yu ...
Tench—Wan Yu ...
Turbot—Cho How Yu ...
Turtles, small, fresh water—Keok Yu ...
White Bait—Ngau Yu Chai ...
Almond—Hung Yau ...
Apples, (California)—Kam San Ping ...
Koi ...
Chefoo—Tin Chun Ping ...
Koi ...
Small—Hoi Tong ...
Custard—Fan Lai Chi ...
Bananas, fragrant, Canton—Sang Sheng ...
Heung Chiu ...
(brides), Macao—San Heung Chiu ...
Chestnuts, Chinese—Fong Lung ...
Carambula—Yang Tui ...
Carambula—Yeh ...
Grapes—Sin Tai ...
Lemons, China—Ning Moong ...
Licenses, Dried—Lai Chi Con ...
Fresh, small stone—Chut Wai ...
Lai Chi ...
Large—Tai Wat ...
Limes, (Sai Gon)—Sai Kung Ning ...
Moong ...
Mango, Manila—Lui Sung Moong ...
Mango, Saigon—Sai Kung Moong ...
Mangosteens, San Chuk Tsang ...
Oranges, (Canton)—Sang Sheng Tim ...
Chang ...
Small—Tai Kut ...
Mandarin—Tim Kut ...
Olives—Pak Lam ...
Pears, (American)—Kam San Shui Li ...
(Canton), Cooking—Sa Li ...
(Shanghai)—Sheung Hoi Li ...
Pine-apples, 1st quality—Sheung Poon ...
Ti Paw-lau ...
2nd cooking—Chung-tang ...
Paw-lau ...
Peanuts—Fa Sang ...
Persimmons Large—Hung Chie ...
Pencil, Slip Chiu Lo Yau ...
Plum, Hoi Chai ...
Walnuts, Hop Tui ...
VEGETABLES, &c.
Artichokes, Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Ah ...
Chi Chai ...
Beans, (French) Macao—Oh Moon Pin ...
Tau ...
Beans, (French), Shanghai—Sheung Hoi ...
Pin Tau ...
Beans, Sprout—Ah Choi ...
Beans Long—Tau Kok ...
Beet Root—Hung Choi Tau ...
Brinjals, Green—Cheng Yuen Ker ...
Brinjals, Red—Hung Ker ...
Bamboo Shoots—Chook Shun ...
Cabbage, Chinese, com.—Kai Choy ...
Cabbage Root—Kai Lan Tau ...
Cabbage, (Shanghai)—Yeh Choi ...
Cane Shoots, bunch—Kau Shun ...
Cauliflower, Large size—Tai Yeh Choi ...
Fa ...
Cauliflower, Medium size—Cheung Yeh ...
Choi-fa ...
Cauliflower, Small size—Sai Yeh Choi-fa ...
Carrots—Kam Shun ...
Celery, Chinese—Tong Kan Choy ...
Celery, English—Yang Kan Choy ...
Celery, White—Pak Yeung Kan Choy ...
Chilies Dried—Con Lat Chiu ...
Red—Hung Fa ...
Green—Cheng Lat Chiu ...
Curry Stuff, English—Ka Lee Choi Liu ...
Cucumbers—Cheng Kwa ...
Bitter Squash—Fu Kwa ...
Garlic—Suen Tau ...
Ginger, young—Sun Tsz Keung ...
old—Lo Keung ...
Horse Radish, Shanghai—Lik Kan ...
Indian Corn—Suk Mai ...
Lettuce, Young—Sang Choy ...
Water Chestnut—Ma Tai ...
Mandarin—Kwai Lum Ma Tai ...
Mushrooms Fresh—Sang Cho Kho ...
Onions, Bombay—Yeung Chung Tau ...
Green—Sang Chung ...
Shai—Sheung Hoi Chung Tau ...
Japan—Yat Poon ...
Okres—Mo Ker ...
Parsley, English—Yeung Un Sai ...
Green Peas—Cheng Tau ...
Potatoes, Sweet—Fan Shu ...
Shanghai—Sheung Hoi Shu ...
Lettuce—Young—Sang Choy ...
Japan—Yat Poon ...
American—Fa Ki ...
Foonchow—Fuk Chau Shu Tai ...
Macao—Oh Moon ...
Pumpkin—Toong Kwa ...
Radish—Hung Lo Pak Tai ...
Shalots—Con Chung Tau ...
Spinage (Chinese)—Paw Choi ...
Tomatoes—Yin Choi ...
Potatoes—Fan Ker ...
Taro—Wu Tau ...
Turpots, Tui Hoi—Low Pak ...
English—Yeung Low Pak piece ...
Vegetable Marrow—Chi Kwa ...
Water Cresses—Sai Yeung Choi ...
Yams—Tai Shu ...

ROAST & G. McEwan.

Inspector in charge of Market.

PEAK.
Allison, A. Hubbe, F.
Barnett, Dr. Jeffing, H. U.
Beattie, Andrew King, R. E.
Benson, A.D., Major Macleod, Wm. D.D.S.
and Mrs. H. G. McDermott, A. P. B.
Berkley, H. Mitchell, Robert
Bernier, Gilbert Norris, R.N., Surgeon
Brabazon, Ralph A. H. L.
Brent, H. A. W. Philpot, Leonard D.
Brown, R.E., Col. L. F. Pollock, K.C., H. E.
Brusse, George, Reid, T. H.
Carre, Arthur R. Rumsey, R.N., Hon. R.
Chapman, Mr. & Mrs. Murray
Sharp, Ed.
Domnich, W. Sawyer, Mrs. W. E.
French, A.S.C., Major Charles R.
G. A. Sinclair, A.
Foote, Capt. and Mrs. Smith, Carl W.
Fuchs, A. Spalckhaver, W. O. C.
Gibson, Dr. Robert Tattara, Mr. and Mrs.
Grant, G. C. Lindsay Tug Nob.
Hogg, Geo. Thomson, O. D.
Hamilton, Maj. A. B. Wenborn, S. T.

CRAIGIEBURN.

Gaskell, Mr. and Mrs. Lambelle, Lieut. and Harvey, Lieut. and Mrs. F. W.
Mrs. J. S. Parker, Capt. and Mrs. Helms, W.

KOWLOON.

Corning, Mr. and Mrs. Jewell, Frank F. D. W. Nobbs, A. P.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Acting Director of the Hongkong Observatory—
On the 21st at 11.10 a.m. The depression is moving Eastward in the N. part of the Sea of Japan.
The barometer has risen over N. China, fallen slightly over S. China and the Philippines.
Pressure is highest over the E. coast of China and gradients are slight for N.E. winds in the Irmosa Channel, and for S.E. winds over the N. part of the China Sea.
Forecast—S. to S.E. winds, light or moderate; showery.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER REPORT.

	On date 20.5.03	On date 19.5.03
Barometer	29.96	29.88
Temperature	83	84
Humidity	76	76
Rainfall	1.21	—

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

	May 20th, 1903, a.m.	Bar. Th. Hu.	Wind	Wt.
Wladivostok	5 a.m.	29.84	N	2
Amoy	5 a.m.	29.84	N	2
Hakodate	5 a.m.	29.81	E	4
Tokio	5 a.m.	29.82	E	4
Kochi	5 a.m.	29.87	E	2
Nagasaki	5 a.m.	29.87	E	2
Kagoshima	5 a.m.	29.91	E	0
Oshima	5 a.m.	29.97	E	0
Isigakijima	5 a.m.	29.97	SW	6
Taioku	5 a.m.	29.93	SW	6
Taihu	5 a.m.	29.93	SW	6
Tainan	5 a.m.	29.94	SW	6
Koshun	5 a.m.	29.95	SW	6
Pescadores	5 a.m.	29.93	S	2
Waihaiwei	5 a.m.	29.72	W	5
Gutzi	5 a.m.	30.06	W	3
Sharp Peak	5 a.m.	29.94	W	3
Amoy	5 a.m.	29.93	W	3
Swatow	5 a.m.	29.93	W	3
Canton	5 a.m.	29.96	S	1
Hongkong	5 a.m.	29.96	S	1
Victoria Peak	5 a.m.	29.94	S	1
Gap Rock	5 a.m.	29.94	S	1
Macao	5 a.m.	29.94	SW	1
Hai Phong	5 a.m.	29.94	SW	1
Manila	5 a.m.	29.94	SW	1
Malate	5 a.m.	29.94	SW	1
Bacolod	5 a.m.	29.94	SW	1
Loilo	5 a.m.	29.94	SW	1
Cebu	5 a.m.	29.93	SW	1
C. St. James	5 a.m.	29.93	SW	1

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 30th Apr., 100 cts. per \$ Mex.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef—Prime cut—Mei Lung Pa ...
Beef—Ham Ngau Yuk ...
Beef—Shiu ...
Beef—Tong Yuk ...
Beef—Ngau Yuk Pa ...
Beef—Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chung ...
Beef—Bullcock's Brains—Know ...
Beef—Tongue fresh—Ngau Li ...
Beef—Comed—Ham Ngau Li ...
Beef—Head—Ngau Tau ...
Beef—Heart—Ngau Sum ...
Beef—Hump—Salt—Ngau Kiu ...
Beef—Feet—Ngau Kiu ...
Beef—Kidney—Ngau Yiu ...
Beef—Tail—Ngau Mei ...
Beef—Liver—Ngau Mei ...
Beef—Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To ...
Beef—Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai ...
Beef—Mutton Chop—Yeung Pai Kwai ...
Beef—Leg—Yeung Pai Kwai ...
Beef—Shoulder—Yeung Shaui ...
Beef—Pigs' Chilling—Chu cheong ...
Beef—Feet—Chi Keuk ...
Beef—Fry—Chi Chak ...
Beef—Head—Chi Tau ...
Beef—Heart—Chi Tau ...
Beef—Kidney—Chi Yiu ...
Beef—Liver—Chi Koi ...
Beef—Pork Chop—Chi Pai Kwai ...
Beef—Corned—Ham Chai Yuk ...
Beef—Leg—Chu Pei ...
Beef—Fat or Lard—Chu Yau ...
Beef—Sheep's Head and Feet—Yeung Tau ...
Beef—Keok ...
Beef—Heart—Yeung Sum ...
Beef—Kidney—Yeung Yiu ...
Beef—Liver—Yeung Chai ...
Beef—Suckling Pig, To Chai—Chi Chai ...
Beef—Suet, Bacon—Ngau Yau ...
Beef—Mutton—Sang Yeung Yau ...
Beef—Veal—Ngau Chai Yuk ...
Beef—Sausages—Ngau Chai Yuk Tong ...

ROAST & G. McEwan.

Inspector in charge of Market.

THE SHARE MARKET.

STOCKS.	PAID UP VALUE.	LAST DIVIDEND.	TO-DAY'S QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.			
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	\$ 125	Div. of £1.10/- and bonus of 10/- @ 1/7 = \$25.26 for half-year ending 31/12/1902	\$670 b.

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AND OUTFITTING A SPECIALTY.

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May 5th.

R. G. HECKFORD,
MANAGER.